

Gripc Reports Hardly Questioned**Nature of Pompidou Illness Was Taboo for Journalists**

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS. April 4 (UPI).—Now that President Georges Pompidou is dead of multiple myeloma, his intimates are describing in detail the agony he suffered in his battle against that particularly painful and always fatal cancer of the bone marrow.

Politicians of all political convictions have paid homage to his courage in staying on the job to the very last minute. The suggestion—a few hints in print—that he might have better served his country by resigning at the outset of his fatal ailment more than a year ago has been treated with contempt. The top editor of the pro-government newspaper *Le Figaro*, for example, compared politicians and journalists holding this view to "hyenas."

Simple Rites, Quiet Burial For Pompidou

(Continued from Page 1) according to the constitution, must take place two weeks later.

But such considerations were absent from the simple ceremonies which marked Mr. Pompidou's requiem mass and burial.

A select group of fewer than 350 mourners—including Mr. Chaban-Delmas, Mr. Messmer, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, other present and former ministers and Elysee Palace staffers—heard mass in the 17th-century baroque church near Mr. Pompidou's private apartment, where he died Tuesday evening at the age of 62.

His widow, Claude, dry-eyed and in black veil and dress, was preceded upon arriving at the 50-minute ceremony by their adopted son, Alain, and his wife, Sophie. Throughout the mass, 25 monks from the Norman abbey of Solesmes sang Gregorian chants in Latin in keeping with Mr. Pompidou's expressed desire.

In contrast to the pomp of the funeral accorded Gen. de Gaulle in 1970 at his Colmar-le-Déux-Eglises country home in eastern France, the rites for Mr. Pompidou were simple and modest.

Airliner Chute Falls Into French Garden

PARIS. April 4 (UPI).—An emirairplane chute fell from an Air France Boeing 747 into a suburban garden today shortly after the jumbo jet took off for Montreal, airport officials said.

As the airliner flew over suburban Orsay in the Chevreuse Valley, the pilot told the control tower at Orly Airport, "I have the impression of having lost an object." An Orsay homeowner found the chute in his garden, airport officials said.

New Movie Shocks Moscow

(Continued from Page 1) fused some of the official critics. Prada's reviewer wrote that Yegor had chosen the right path to rehabilitation, but was cut down unexpectedly because he had to "pay an extraordinary price" for his past.

This kind of reasoning may satisfy the official curators of Socialist realism, but it does little justice to the fatalism of Mr. Shukshun's script. Despite the critics' efforts to evade the message, it seems painfully clear that Yegor's fate was out of his own control, beyond the reach of the legal authorities who barely appear in the film, not even to execute the final stroke of justice, and was unaffected by Marxist-Leninist optimism about

French journalists and politicians who refused for months even to allude to Mr. Pompidou's bloated appearance, shuffling walk and increasing irritability have only reflected traditional French values about doctors, health and death.

It is still rare for an obituary of any French citizen—much less the President of the republic—to describe the cause of his death as cancer. Euphemisms are normally substituted—"cruel" or "painful" disease or "a gnawing" or "implacable" ailment.

Editor Says She Knew

Francoise Giroud, the top editor of the weekly *L'Express*, went on television yesterday to explain that she had been told the exact name of Mr. Pompidou's disease in February, 1973, but the news magazine refused to print anything because it appeared that neither the President nor his wife knew that his ailment, which even then had bloated his features, was fatal.

On the other hand, French journalists went out of their way last May to point out Mr. Pompidou's manifest signs of ill health to their American colleagues covering President Nixon's summit meeting in Iceland with the French leader.

Pompidou himself, as early as March, 1973, it now appears, told a select group of French reporters invited to an Elysee Palace lunch: "Everyone has his problems—Nixon has Watergate and me, I'm dying."

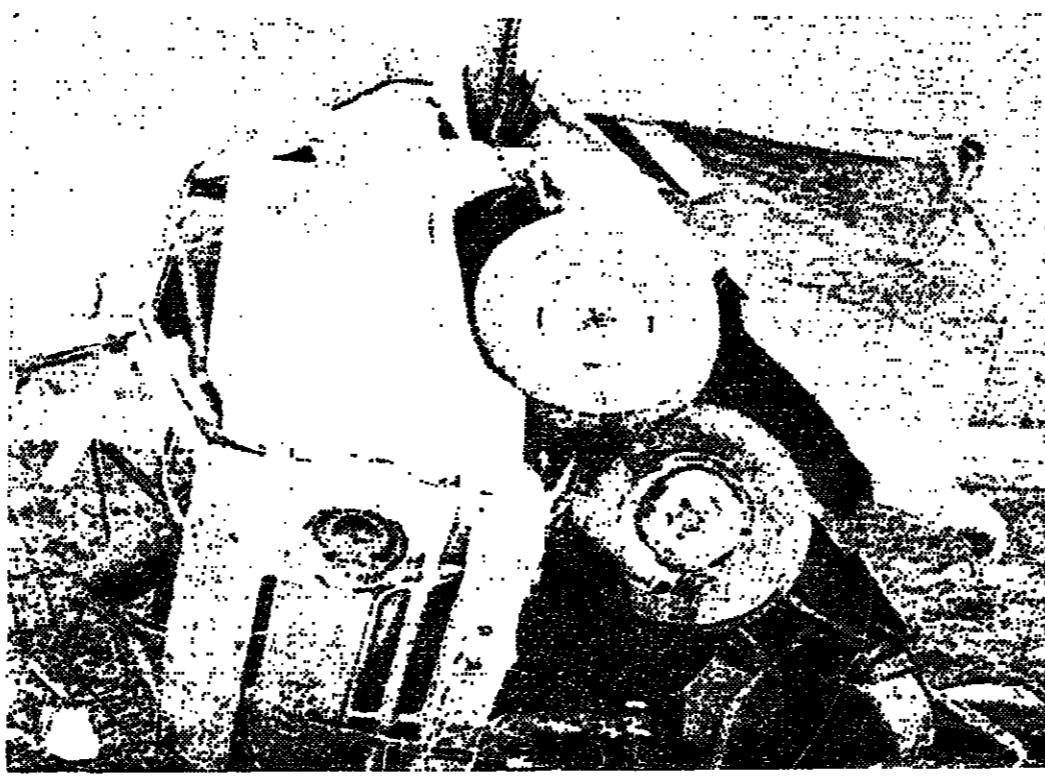
Elysee Palace spokesmen may be forgiven for their transparently unconvinced explanation over the months that the President was suffering from "recurring gripe" or hemorrhoids, a version put about by his personal physician only 13 days before the end in an effort to explain cancellation of a major diplomatic dinner.

Here they did not really expect to be believed.

Yesterday, Prof. Robert Debré, father of former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debré and a highly respected medical specialist, in the newspaper *Le Devoir*, defended the official and professional silence which had surrounded Mr. Pompidou's health. He said nothing about the few medical bulletins which toward the end were issued just to mislead the public.

"In truth, the interest of the country in no way demanded that the world know of the nature and evolution of the President of the republic's ailment since he assumed his duties . . . the professor wrote. "He ran France until the last minute of his life."

Mr. Pompidou himself, after recovering from what was described as the gripe in February, sold at an Elysee dinner for his government: "I raise my glass to my own health, since I have been profoundly touched by the interest that some people have shown in it."



United Press International
TWISTED—Panel truck was lifted by tornado from a restaurant parking lot, carried 250 yards and wrapped around a telephone pole near Knightstown, Ind. The driver was in the restaurant and escaped injury. Death toll in the state was put at 53.

Tornado Toll Set at 328 in U.S., Canada

(Continued from Page 1) turned, only the walls were standing.

"I'm finished. We've lost everything," Mr. Pinnell said. "But we're very fortunate."

Here is a report on the hardest-hits localities:

Kentucky: Heavy damage at Louisville, Frankfort and Brandenburg.

Indiana: Hanover in the southern part of the state, and Monticello and Rochester in the north-central part.

Alabama: The Huntsville-Decatur area, Athens, Jasper, Moulton, all in northern Alabama.

Tennessee: Heaviest damage at Cleveland and Elizabethtown in the southeast, and near Cookeville and in the Nashville area.

Ohio: Damage estimated at \$15 million to \$20 million in Cincinnati.

Georgia: Heavy damage throughout northwestern area.

Ontario: The Windsor area near Detroit.

North Carolina: Damage at Murphy and Siler City in the western section of the state.

Michigan: Most damage in Hillsdale, southeast of Detroit.

Illinois: Damage estimated at \$1.2 million in the Decatur area.

Michigan: Most damage in Hillsdale, southeast of Detroit.



For UN Special Session Tuesday

3d World Nations Draft Raw-Material Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. April 4 (UPI).—The big Third World majority in the UN General Assembly is drafting a program of action that would encourage other developing countries to follow the oil exporters' price-raising example.

The Third World's 96 developing countries among the Assembly's 135 members, meeting privately here, have also drawn up and already approved a proposed declaration by which the assembly would "solemnly proclaim the establishment of a new international economic order" to narrow the gap between rich and poor lands.

Both documents, with or without changes that may be suggested by Communist or Western industrialized countries, are certain to be pushed through the assembly in the three-week special session on the energy crisis which starts Tuesday.

In asking for the special session, Algeria specified that it should be on "raw materials and

development," the implication being that the proceeds of the oil should be maximized to pay for the other.

In that vein, the intended program of action alludes approvingly to the trebling of oil prices that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced at the turn of the year.

"The increasingly effective mobilization by the developing countries of their national resources for the benefit of their economic development is to be welcomed," it says.

"The joint action undertaken in this connection by the whole group of oil exporting countries represents an initial success and an encouragement to persist in this course."

The program calls for "establishment and improvement of . . . producers' associations and joint marketing arrangements among the developing countries to defend the prices of exportable primary commodities."

Oil Users Meet

BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI).—Energy experts of 12 major industrial nations today examined possible joint moves in the international energy crisis.

The Coordination Group for Energy, set up at the February oil conference in Washington, met here for the second day. The group includes high officials from the United States, Canada, Japan, Norway and eight of the nine European Common Market countries. France is not taking part.

During the lunch break today, Cesario Guazzaroni, director general of economic affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry, told newsmen that the group this morning agreed that an eventual conference of oil-producing and consumer countries should be convened in bilateral contacts during the UN Special Assembly meeting on raw materials next week.

He said the 12 countries today approved a set of guidelines for a common stand at that meeting.

He said the 12 should make it clear to producing countries that they do not seek confrontation but cooperation and want to solve the energy crisis with full awareness of the interests of the producing as well as the consuming countries.

The group agreed to meet again in Brussels on May 2.

Arabs Delay Talks

GENEVA, April 4 (Reuters).—Arab oil ministers have postponed a special meeting they were to have had here on Saturday to concert strategy for next week's UN special session. Informed sources said today.

The meeting, of member coun-

Israelis Cite Syrian Troop Movements

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI).—

Syrian artillery bombarded Israeli positions in all sectors of the Golan Heights front today, Israeli officials said. Military sources reported unusual tank and troop movements near the front.

"The Syrians are up to something," a military source said.

Israeli officials said their tanks and cannons returned the Syrian fire on the 24th consecutive day of artillery exchanges.

An Israeli soldier was reported killed.

In Damascus, a military spokesman said Syrian guns destroyed three Israeli fortified positions and some military installations, silenced five artillery and mortar batteries and hit an anti-tank rocket base, a unit headquarters and an observation post, Reuters reported. "Our tanks and defensive weapons also clashed with enemy tanks and positions in various parts of the Golan Heights front," he said.

The exchanges lasted for three hours, the spokesman said.

Israeli officials have said that the bombardment on the Golan Heights front are part of a Syrian war of attrition.

"The situation is this," the Israeli military source said. "Damascus only has to give the order because everything else is prepared on their side. Israel has taken the necessary steps and is on alert."

The newspaper *Maariv* said that the Syrians have evacuated villages near the front and moved 100-mm artillery pieces forward.

Syrian helicopters have been observed near the front, *Maariv* said. They apparently brought senior officers to visit forward units, the newspaper said.

Cosmos-639 Launched

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-639, the second unmanned earth satellite sent up in as many days, Tass reported.

The meeting, of member coun-

tries of the 10-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, was to have been a prelude to two days of talks by ministers of leading oil-producing states.

A two-day conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which also embraces non-Arab states, will be held here on Sunday and Monday.

The five were seized in Eritrea

Province on March 26 by the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The guerrillas were believed to be holding the men to extract maximum publicity for their cause—autonomy for Ethiopia's northernmost province and only Red Sea outlet.

Edward Burtschell, the general manager of the Texaco Oil Co.

in Ethiopia, said he has had no contact with the men since Tuesday.

When African runners

brought word that the captives were in good health, the runners

said the hostages were not tied

up and were mounted on horses.

The army has agreed to a

guerrilla demand to hold off any

search for the guerrillas.

"We are doing all we can," Mr. Burtschell said. "It is just a question of waiting it out."

The oilmen were seized after a

plane forced down their helicopter.

Thais Declare Alert

BANGKOK, April 4 (AP).—A

nationwide alert was declared to

day following an intelligence re-

port that a Palestinian guerrilla

group might be preparing to

stage a sabotage raid at major oil

refineries in Thailand and Malaya.

A government spokesman said.

Police and military units were put on standby alert.

An Israeli soldier was reported

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Israeli officials said that the

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Patience... Wearing Thin House Judiciary Unit Warns Nixon of Subpoena for Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee bluntly warned the White House today that it faces a subpoena unless material relating to its presidential conversations, sought for the panel's impeachment investigation, is turned over by Tuesday.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., speaking at a panel briefing, said, "The patience of this committee is now wearing thin. We have a constitutional responsibility in this inquiry. When we made our request, we made it not out of curiosity, not because we were prosecution, but because it is our responsibility."

"We shall not be thwarted by inappropriate legalisms or by narrow obstacles to our inquiry. We have waited patiently to get the recorded conversations. We will subpoena them if we must," Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., the senior Republican on the panel, concurred in the warning, saying he could not understand the lack of response from the White House.

The request for the tapes and documents relating to the 42 con-

versations, which took place during the spring of 1973, was made on Feb. 25. The committee has not yet received an official reply from the White House.

Fishing Expedition

President Nixon and other administration officials have denounced the panel for engaging in what they called a "fishing expedition."

In an oblique reference to that charge, Rep. Rodino said, "We have tried to pursue it in a spirit of accommodation with this President. Yet there comes a time when patience and accommodation can begin to undermine the process in which we are engaged."

He also stressed the fact that the panel had made no charges against the President and could not do so until it had received all the evidence.

This committee is inquiring for the purpose of deciding whether or not charges will be brought against the President of the United States," Rep. Rodino said.

"That will depend on the committee's judgment and decision only after a full consideration of evidentiary material presented to the committee," he added.

Pressure Tries From Members

Rep. Rodino has been under considerable pressure from some panel members who have insisted that the White House has no intention of complying voluntarily with the committee's request and have demanded on a number of occasions that a subpoena be issued.

The White House, for its part, has argued that the panel must detail what possible charges it is looking into before any material can be turned over.

The committee's chief counsel, John Doar, at the panel's request, today sent a letter to the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, repeating the request and demanding an answer by Tuesday.

In the letter, the committee detailed down to the hours and minutes of the conversations between Mr. Nixon and his top aides—the material in which it is interested.

Javits Suggests Nixon Resign

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—

The White House swiftly rejected yesterday a suggestion that President Nixon might resign temporarily with impeachment proceedings against him are completed.

Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., told a news conference it would be "very trite if the President began to play impeachment politics" with domestic or foreign policy, and he said there are indications he is doing so.

The President, Sen. Javits said, has an option under the 25th Amendment to resign temporarily if he believes "that because of proceedings against him he cannot carry out his duties."

Although Sen. Javits stressed he is not urging the President to resign temporarily, his New York colleague, Conservative Republi-

can Sen. James Buckley, renewed his previous call on Mr. Nixon to resign.

In '68 Presidential Campaign

3 Testify on Reported Gift to Humphrey From Hughes

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—Whether a \$50,000 cash contribution was delivered to former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's limousine during his 1968 campaign for the presidency apparently remained unanswered yesterday by the District Court testimony of three purported eye-witnesses.

Lloyd Hand, a former chief of protocol in the late President Lyndon Johnson's administration, confirmed that deposed Howard Hughes aide Robert Mahan visited

the limousine outside the Century Plaza Hotel here on the night of July 28, 1968.

Mr. Hand, who said he also was riding in the limousine, testified that Mr. Mahan voiced Mr. Hughes' concern about underground nuclear testing near the billionaire's gambling properties in Nevada. Mr. Mahan then left the limousine and the Vice-President's party continued to the airport, Mr. Hand said.

Witness Is Vague

Moments earlier Mr. Mahan had left a fund-raising dinner in the hotel to go to his room and get a briefcase, Mr. Hand related. He was vague as to whether he saw the briefcase in the limousine, but at one point testified he had the impression that Mr. Mahan left it there.

Mr. Mahan insists he left an attaché case containing \$50,000 in cash in the limousine as a contribution from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Humphrey's campaign.

Mr. Hughes' Summa Corp. contends that Mr. Mahan did not need the money, but pocketed it for himself. Mr. Mahan is suing the company for \$175 million in damages, claiming he was defamed by Mr. Hughes' press conference remarks that he was a "no-good, dishonest son of a bitch" who "stole me blind."

Mr. Humphrey has denied under oath that he ever received the campaign contribution. He is now a Democratic senator from Minnesota.

Joseph Cerrell, the political campaign manager who was in charge of Mr. Humphrey's visit, testified he saw Mr. Mahan leave the limousine but could not recall if Mr. Mahan was carrying anything.

Conclusion of Witness

"Did you conclude the presence of Mr. Mahan in the limousine to be related to a political contribution?" asked Mr. Mahan's attorney, Morton Galane.

"I can't think of any other reason," Mr. Mahan would be meeting with the Vice-President," Mr. Cerrell replied.

"He certainly didn't go along for the ride," interjected U.S. District Judge Harry Dregerson.

Attorney Gordon Judd, who was working for the Hughes organization in Las Vegas, testified he had delivered a locked briefcase to Mr. Mahan at the hotel on the day in question.

Mr. Judd said Mr. Mahan left his room with the briefcase during the evening. From a 14th-floor balcony, he said, he saw Mr. Mahan enter a limousine with the briefcase. The limousine moved several hundred feet, then Mr. Mahan got out without the briefcase, Mr. Judd said.

Mr. Mahan then returned to his room and remarked, "Mission accomplished," Mr. Judd testified.

Los Angeles Times

Eight Enter Pleas In Ohio Shootings

CLEVELAND, April 4 (AP).—One present and seven former Ohio National Guardsmen pleaded not guilty today at their arraignment on federal charges stemming from the 1970 Kent State University shootings.

All eight were released on personal recognizance.

A federal grand jury indicted the guardsmen on Friday after investigating the May 4, 1970, confrontation of anti-war demonstrators and guardsmen. Four students were shot to death, nine were wounded.

The defendants were charged with firing at or near the 13 victims, depriving them of their civil rights in violation of federal law. Five guardsmen also were charged with aiding and abetting each other in the action.



Associated Press
Picture of Patricia Hearst received by San Francisco radio station showing her in front of a Symbionese Liberation Army insignia with an automatic weapon. The photograph was accompanied by a tape recording in which Miss Hearst said she was joining the group.

Miss Hearst's Fiancé Gets Clubbed, Grilled and Now...

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Among those left stunned and despaired by Patricia Hearst's decision to remain with her kidnappers, the Symbionese Liberation Army, was her fiancé, Steven Weed.

On the verge of tears, he said yesterday that it seemed "incredibly cynical on the part of the SLA" to think that "I can believe Patty has refused her freedom and even more, that she has refused to talk to me or explain to me what's been on her mind for the past several weeks."

"I just want Patty to know that I love her... For me to accept what happened today in the manner it has been given to me would be to sell her out," he said.

On the tape in which she announced her decision, Miss Hearst spoke to her fiancé, who was with her Feb. 4, when she was kidnapped. She said:

"Steven, I know that you are beginning to realize that there is no such thing as neutrality in time of war. There can be no compromise, as your experiences with the FBI must have shown you. You have been harassed by the FBI because of your supposed connections with so-called radicals, and some people have even gone so far as to suggest that I arranged my own arrest."

"We both know what really came down that Monday night, but you don't know what's happened since then. I have changed—grown. I've become conscious and can never go back to the life we led before. What I am saying may seem cold to

you and to my old friends, but love doesn't mean the same thing to me anymore."

"My love has expanded as a result of my experiences to embrace all people. It's grown into an unselfish love for my comrades here, in prison and on the streets. A love that comes from the knowledge that 'no one is free until we are all free.' While I wished that you could be a comrade, I don't expect it—all I expect is that you try to understand the changes I've gone through."

For more than a year, Mr. Weed and Miss Hearst led an uncommonly quiet life together in a sunny apartment filled with cats and potted plants and stereo gear.

Then, on the night of Feb. 4, a woman and two rifle-carrying men smashed through the front door. In a matter of minutes, Mr. Weed was clubbed down and, amid a volley of shots, Miss Hearst was dragged screaming to the waiting cars of the SLA.

Public attention has focused on the home of Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, and his wife Catherine. Mr. Weed's order of habeas corpus almost unnoticed: His unheeded suggestions for Miss Hearst's release, the humiliating suspicion of the press and the public, insensitive interrogations by the FBI.

It was in December that the Hearsts announced the engagement of their 19-year-old daughter, an art history major at the University of California at Berkeley, to Mr. Weed, 26, a graduate student there in philosophy. In the last month, Mr. Weed has moved out of the Berkeley apartment where the abduction took place and dropped his studies indefinitely.

Mr. Weed has sidestepped contact with the news media, partly because he had not yet completely recovered physically and partly because he was not really a member of the family and wanted to remain in the background. To reporters, however, Mr. Weed's reserve made him seem remote and inaccessible. The suspicion and paranoia surrounding the political kidnapping contributed to the speculation that he or Miss Hearst might somehow be in league with the SLA.

Even the FBI appeared to share in such speculation. A background check revealed that leftists and black activists had been among his undergraduate roommates at Princeton University. It also seemed likely that reports to the FBI of casual marijuana use by him had been inflated into some kind of drug dealing.

Mr. Weed said FBI agents once asked him "how many other" young girls he had taken advantage of while teaching at the high school where he met Miss Hearst.

The victim was identified as Roberto Francisco Klecker, an Argentine.

The reason for the attack was unknown, and neither the police nor Fiat would say whether the killers were terrorists or common criminals.

Los Angeles Times

Soviet Missile Renewal Held Costly, With Uncertain Result

By Michael Geiter

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger estimates that it would cost the Soviet Union between \$3 billion and \$4 billion over a seven-year period if Moscow decided to replace 1,350 of its most modern land-based missiles with bigger and better versions now being tested.

Yet even this investment, Mr. Schlesinger said, will not provide the Soviet Union with an ability to launch a "high-confidence" attack against American missile forces.

This is in part because the United States would be forced to take countermeasures in the interim if the arms race is not checked through negotiations, he said. It also is due in part to lingering uncertainties about missile accuracy in the "real world" of an actual attack which would cause doubts in the mind of any "rational leader," he says.

The Pentagon chief's latest marks on the nuclear arms balance were made public yesterday with the release of testimony in closed session March 4 before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

The hearing was held before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went to Moscow and failed to reach agreement on general concepts for a new arms treaty.

The defense secretary made it clear that the United States wants to limit the amount of three-weight—or overall—living power—in the Soviet arsenal.

If the Russians do replace their old missiles, he said, they could have about 12 million pounds of throw-weight, equal to 7,600 to 8,000 individual nuclear warheads each with an explosive power equivalent to 1 million to 2 million tons of TNT. The 1,000-missile U.S. Minuteman force has roughly 2,000 to 3,000 multiple, independently targeted warheads of much smaller size.

A discrepancy of 6 to 1 in their favor is not essential equivalence," Mr. Schlesinger said. "If it were 3 to 2, it might be quite different," he said, reflecting a view that exact balance is not mandatory.

That is the essence of armed civility," he said. "We would concentrate in the long run on the throw-weight issue rather than on the [missile] numbers issue," where the Russians also have a

smaller number.

Mr. Schlesinger also made it clear that the United States believes that large-scale Soviet deployment of their large new missile, the SS-18—which carries between four and eight independently targetable warheads—would be very destabilizing, in the

AP
James Schlesinger

Hoover Said To Seek UN Mission Theft Ex-Attorney General Says He Denied Bid

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The late J. Edgar Hoover asked permission for the FBI to burglarize the United Nations mission of an unidentified North African nation in search of a key to break that country's code, senators were told yesterday.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark says he rejected the request and scores of others—including proposals to wiretap Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the office of the agricultural counselor at the Soviet embassy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Clark says he rejected at the opening of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Judiciary Committee hearing into the use by the government of national security wiretaps issued without judicial warrants.

Dr. Nunn, 39, a specialist in the sociology of religion, said that the study provided comparative data for the first time on the intensity of belief in the supernatural.

While certainty of the devil's existence was up 11 percent over the similar 1964 survey, the certainty of God's existence was down 3 percent, dropping from 77 to 69 percent, although most of the others believe in God, but with some doubt.

Six percent definitely do not believe in God or don't know—double the 3 percent of disbelievers nine years ago.

Mr. Clark gave this account of the request for an FBI burglary at the UN:

"Once Mr. Hoover, apparently at the request of the National Security Agency, sought approval to break into and enter a foreign mission at the United Nations to procure cryptographic materials to facilitate recording of intercepted transmission."

"The request was presented with some urgency, rejected and presented again on several occasions," Mr. Clark said.

Mr. Clark said that when he left office in the beginning of 1969, there were about 43 wiretaps without warrants. He said most of them were permanent and had been in place since the 1940s and that he had authorized no new domestic wiretaps while in office under the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Later, he told reporters he presumed that one of the permanent taps is at the Soviet Embassy here.

U.S. Study Finds Devil-Belief Rising With Mood of Stress

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—A new study shows an increasing proportion of Americans are certain of the existence of the devil. Most of them regard present-day conditions as threatening and likely to get worse.

Those are among previously unpublished findings of national survey data gathered by the Center for Policy Research, an independently funded agency which studies social trends.

The defense secretary made it clear that the United States wants to limit the amount of three-weight—or overall—living power—in the Soviet arsenal.

The results show that the proportion of the U.S. population completely convinced that the devil exists has risen in nine years from 37 to 48 percent, with 20 percent more considering his existence.

Mr. Clark, who was attorney general from 1966 to 1969, said the "inherent powers" justification for wiretapping at will is "dangerous and lawless."

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Those certain of the devil also are much more likely than others to

Spring Spy Mania Starts

Russia Bars U.S. Teacher, Ousts 'CIA Agent'

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 4.—The Soviet government has barred a Harvard University professor from leading independent tours through the country and it has expelled a man described as a Central Intelligence Agency operative disguised as a tourist.

In both cases, the American Embassy was not notified of the actions and the professor, Alexander Lipson, who has not visited here for several years, said he knows nothing about the man.

The so-called CIA agent was identified only as H. Riegg, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in the Communist party newspaper *Selskaya Zhizn*.

Deals, Visa Move By Swedes, Poles

WARSAW, April 4 (AP).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme, visiting Poland yesterday announced major economic deals and the abolishment of visa formalities between the two countries.

Mr. Palme said the deals involve the Swedish auto manufacturer Volvo and the Swedish firm Kockum, which makes industrial motor equipment. They were concluded by the firms shortly before Mr. Palme arrived.

The abolishment of visas surprised most observers. It was noted, however, that Poland has made a similar arrangement with Finland.

The Volvo contract becomes effective in 1975. Under it, Volvo will send to Poland kits of heavy trucks to be assembled by the Poles.



Rural Life. There was no indication when he was expelled but the newspaper said his crime was distributing "anti-Soviet literature."

"We go through this nearly every spring," a Western diplomat said. "This is part of the campaign to warn the Soviet people about mingling with foreigners. It is part of the spy mania."

The recent exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn and efforts by Western countries to negotiate easier movement of people and ideas at the European Security Conference in Geneva has heightened the official barriers against outside ideas.

For example, a 16-year-old American boy who arrived in Leningrad in mid-March as part of a tourist group was forced to turn over to customs agents a new English-language copy of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "August 1914," a gift from a friend. The book was not returned when he left the country.

Selskaya Zhizn said, "Imperialism is concentrating on subversion and loosening of socialism from the inside."

Mr. Lipson, who teaches Russian language and literature at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, was accused of hiding the character of a "hardened anti-Soviet" behind his academic exterior.

"Lipson visited the U.S.S.R. with the purpose of gathering as much dirt as possible for anti-Communist propaganda," the paper said. "He demanded that members of his tourist groups get the necessary information by their own 'independent' ways."

In Cambridge, Mass., Prof. Lipson said the charges were "transparent" and added that he could "shed no light on what they are talking about."

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Prof. Lipson said that he warned all his tourists about the

Ten Agents Acquitted In Illinois Drug Raids

ALTON, Ill., April 4 (AP).—A federal jury Tuesday acquitted 10 undercover agents accused of terrorizing Illinois families in illegal narcotics raids last year.

The 10, including seven federal agents and three city policemen, were found not guilty on all charges of violating the civil rights of 11 persons involved in the raids, conducted without warrants a year ago in the Galt, Ill., area.

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal



HOUSE OF LORDS
8 years old

restrictions Soviet law places on visitors and that he would dissociate himself from any tourist who got into trouble with the authorities.

"I don't know everything they do," he admitted. "He never received any reports of trouble with his tourists, he said.

"I've tried to remain non-political and stayed away from official contacts on either side," Prof. Lipson added. He denied any connections with any U.S. government agency.

Selskaya Zhizn said "hostile" forces even use scientists for subversive purposes, a clear warning to the increased number of Western experts who visit Soviet institutions and schools.

Mr. Riegg, the paper said, had been recruited as a CIA agent in college and tried to enter a scientific section of Leningrad University, but was turned down.

He then entered the country as a tourist and "started spreading anti-Soviet literature, gathering tendentious information and fulfilling other unseemly errands," Selskaya Zhizn continued.

The tourist was caught red-handed and thrown out of the U.S.S.R. The paper did not explain why the government issued a tourist visa to a man the police knew had been recruited by the CIA in college.

Most tourists who get into trouble in the Soviet Union have problems when they try to take snapshots that would be common in any other European country. In the Soviet Union, it is illegal to take pictures of railroad stations, factories, seaports, airports, telephone offices, radio stations and anything of a military character.

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1,600 Passengers Of Drifting Liner Reach Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 4 (UPI).—The Norwegian cruise ship *Sea Venture* this morning brought more than 1,600 passengers to Bermuda from the Queen Elizabeth 2, which is still adrift in the Atlantic without power.

Most of the passengers had spent the night on the Norwegian ship, napping in deck chairs or on the decks of thickly carpeted lounges.

Buses and rented cars met them at the dock to take them to waiting jumbo jets chartered for the two-hour flight to New York. As the passengers waited to board their planes, they were handed checks reimbursing them for their cruise fares.

The liner has been unable to move since early Monday when its three boilers had to be shut down soon after it had sailed from New York or a Caribbean cruise.

The shutdown not only stopped the propellers but affected the steering system and refrigeration and air-conditioning units.

Launches and lifeboats yesterday ferried the 1,642 passengers the half mile between the Queen Elizabeth and the *Sea Venture*, a much smaller ship.

Torture Training Denied by NATO

BRUSSELS, April 4 (Reuters).—A NATO spokesman said Amnesty International was wrong yesterday when it accused North Atlantic alliance countries of training military personnel in torture methods.

"Amnesty is wrong, as it has been in the past, in accusing NATO countries of torturing," he said in response to an appeal from the London-based human rights organization for NATO nations to end training in "torture techniques."

"There have been one or two cases of torture during military schemes, but these have been excesses and were followed by legal prosecutions. There is no training for torture in most NATO nations, and certainly torture is rejected by the great majority."

Mr. Nixon, in a statement issued in Washington today to mark the anniversary, said NATO nations could enlarge the purposes of the alliance by "reinvigorating our association to meet the interrelated security, political, economic and environmental problems that confront us."

While saying that NATO remained the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, the President told the European member states whom he has criticized severely for failing to cooperate politically and economically with the United States—that the achievements of the past must not be sacrificed "to the pursuit of national interest narrowly conceived."

The Brussels ceremony today was attended by NATO officials, the ambassadors of the 15 nations and Belgian government dignitaries. Jests from eight nations zoomed overhead. Bands from Britain and Belgium played.

NATO has survived crises—most notably France's withdrawal of

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United Press International
MILITARY AID—MPs carrying huge player of NATO band from the field after he fainted while performing in the treaty's 25th anniversary ceremonies in Brussels yesterday.

Only Envoys at Ceremony

NATO Marks Its 25th Year; Luns, Nixon Appeal for Unity

BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI).—NATO celebrated its 25th anniversary today with an appeal to America to keep its troops in Europe and to Europeans to help pay for it.

The 15-member nations held a 30-minute ceremony at the NATO building here. The only speaker was NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

He urged both Europe and America to make "special efforts" to keep such issues as consultation, trade, troop costs and the Europeans' search for their own separate "identity" from dividing the alliance.

The alliance's future depends, Mr. Luns said, "on the readiness of the European allies to shoulder their fair part" of defense spending and "on the ability of the United States and Canada to resist pressures to withdraw U.S. and Canadian forces from Europe."

Mr. Luns praised the strength and longevity of NATO and said no alliance with so many members has ever lasted so long.

The NATO treaty was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, by the foreign ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States.

They had one purpose: to keep the Soviet bloc's armies out of Western Europe. Greece and Turkey joined the alliance in 1951. West Germany was admitted in 1954.

The silver anniversary finds the bloc at one of its lowest points since the treaty was signed.

Originally, some allies had hoped to mark the birthday by signing an "Atlantic declaration" on security—possible at a ceremony later this month attended by President Nixon and leaders of the other nations. But these plans were discarded as a result of disputes in NATO that began during the Middle East war and culminated last month in U.S. charges that the Europeans were trying to create a separate identity "hostile" to Washington. President Nixon said last month that there was no point in his going to Brussels now.

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Mr. Kissinger's new personnel program might break up the traditional clubs or cliques within the State Department, Nathaniel Davis, the director general of the Foreign Service, said.

They will include ambassadors, deputy chiefs of diplomatic missions and others, and the moves will enable them "to participate more fully in the formulation of global foreign policy," a State Department letter to all employees said.

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The program will lead to increased assignments outside the areas with which many Foreign Service officers have been identified. An ambassador with a reputation as an Arab specialist, for example, might find himself assigned to a Latin American country.

The changeover is being carried out in the department.

"Nothing can replace the experience a man has acquired by having spent many years in countries of this hemisphere, including fluency in Spanish," said an official who is against the idea.

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PARIS FASHION

Saint Laurent Adds Offbeat to Classics

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 4 (IHT)—Something has happened to Yves Saint Laurent. He is secure for the first time in years, and it shows in his new collection.

He was smiling yesterday after his ready-to-wear show, which, despite his couture clothes, remains the most significant part of his work. Of all the Paris couturiers, Saint Laurent best understands mass designing. His clothes are those most often spotted in the streets of Paris, Rome, London and New York.

He has come a long way from the painfully gauche young man, overwhelmed by a heavy burden. At 21, he took over the late Christian Dior's job. Life has been good to him. Even if he still carries his shoulders in a shy, forward droop, Saint Laurent now does it with a winner's smile.

He owns his fashion house, he bought it back from Sibille, has moved into an elegant duplex on Rue de l'Université which he took over from Marie Cottell, Picasso's friend, and he is about to expand from cramped quarters on Rue Spontini into a bigger and better locale on Avenue Marceau.

He has also, according to close associates, become a good businessman. This explains why he is not about to wreck his strong signature with erratic changes.

The Classics

His collection yesterday was full of the old classics, but revamped and updated in new colors, and fabrics. You have to hand it to Saint Laurent—he put the cape on the map, and now that everybody else has followed, he is still going on with it. The same goes for his shirt, jacket, skinny cable-stitch sweater and his pants. The Saint Laurent pants suit is unusual in that it is more his than hers and he even throws in one of his popular "smokings" with a white gardenia in the lapel.

His brilliant fuchsias, reds, yellows, peacock, and purples came across forcefully because he used a lot of velvet. "I'm so pleased," said Anita Smaga, who owns a boutique in Geneva, "velvet sells like crazy." He also revived fable, the sexy rustle of which is a welcome change after years of limp chiffon.

Saint Laurent goes on with his severe "I-can't-do-anything-for-you" black jersey dresses, pulled and gathered under the bosom. His clientele is conservative, not to say uptight. So it is a relief that he has come out with gaudy, but fun, clothes, straight out of the luxurious Russian ballets.

"Yes, I guess I was influenced by Poirot this time," said Saint Laurent, who has been to the recent Poirot retrospective.

Hence the puffed lame turbans, the tassels, the Russian doll dresses, the side-buttoned tunics, the peasant skirts, splashed with brilliant passion flowers, and the fox-bordered Tatar hats. Skirts, jackets and coats were also braided to death, like Cossack uniforms. When Saint

Right: Saint Laurent's Russian look with turban, padded jacket.

Below: from Dorothee Bis, the handknit look with trailing scarf.

Nancy Gundersen.



Laurent stacked up lame turban lame quilted jacket, green velvet balloon pants tucked into gold and purple boots. He was being deliberately vulgar with tongue in cheek.

In short, Saint Laurent did not kill off his tried and true successes but he had enough new directions (the kimono coat, the big mohair dress, the hard-edged suit) to make you feel that he has somewhere to go.

Paloma Picasso, who was at the show, said she liked the faile peasant skirts and the cropped



jackets that "stand away from the back." "Lovely, lovely collection," said Lauren Bacall as she gave the designer a warm "Applause. Applause" embrace.

At Dorothee Bis, it was back to the Russian steppes again but strictly peasant style with none of the Establishment glitter. Jacqueline Jacobson, who designs the collection, did a brilliant job with the knits—long, skinny wool dresses under thick wrap coats or capes that looked as if they had been knitted with a couple of broomsticks. Miss Jacobson, whose designs have matured without losing any of their freshness, has the British designers' irreverent and unpretentious approach to clothes.

Huge shawls trail to the floor, as do hooded coats which are fastened with giant tassels. And all the way through, there are Mongolian hats and boots. In contrast, her evening dresses are soft, "Great Gatsby" styles.

Ungaro's main merit is to have made knitters believable. It is nice to know that women who are tired of heavy bell-bottomed pants can now turn to another and easier formula—especially when it is done in blond suede with the raincoat that Ungaro calls so well.

Ungaro used light tweeds, flecked flannels and fuzzy mohair in washed-out, willed tones. If he still does lots of prints, he is dead right. They are part of his signature and are bound to sell, even in a season which will be short on prints.

At Dior, Philippe Guibourge did his collection with a distinguished look that included lots of good, sahib loden coats, mohair coats, slipcover dresses and lots of marabou jackets over sheer, gold lame dresses.

The fashion action now moves to London with the Fashion Fair this weekend at Earl's Court.

Brecht's First Play in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 4 (IHT)—"At the turn of the year, 1918, shortly after the outbreak of the so-called German Revolution," wrote the novelist Louis Feuchtwanger, "a very young man came to my Munich apartment. He was thin, badly shaved and unkempt in appearance. He slunk around the walls, spoke Silesian dialect, had written a play and his name was Bertolt Brecht."

"Unlike most young authors, who on handing over their manuscripts, have a habit of pointing to their bleeding hearts from which their work has been torn, this young man stressed that he had written his play exclusively to make money."

Feuchtwanger read the play and, impressed, telephoned the beginner to express his admiration and also his doubts that the piece had been written out of material necessity. At first the young author insisted violently that money-making had inspired him, but that he had another plan, as well, which was really good and that he would bring to the world. The play concocted for gold was "Trommeln in der Nacht" ("Drums in the Night") and the other which the author esteemed above it was "Baal."

"Drums in the Night," which is now having its French premiere at the Théâtre Mécanique, was Brecht's first success, being first performed at the Munich Kammerspiele in 1925 and later at Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—Cat Stevens will be at the Salle Pleyel on April 5 at 7 and 10:30 p.m. The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at L'Orée du Bois for the month of April. Singer Anita Tucker is appearing nightly at the Trois Baudets also for the month. Chick Corea will be at the Olympia on April 6 at 5 p.m. The American Center is offering jazz concerts on April 5 and 6 at 8 p.m. Steve Potts and Recent History will be at the Chat Qui Peche April 5, 6 and 7.

FRANKFURT—Elton John will be at the Festhalle auf dem Messegelände on April 6 at 9 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Joni Mitchell will be at the Concertgebouw on April 6 at 8 p.m.

Ella Fitzgerald and her all-stars, touring Great Britain, will be in London at the Royal Festival Hall on April 6; in Bristol at the Colston Hall on April 9; in Southport at the Southport Theatre on April 10 and in Glasgow at the Apollo on April 11. All concerts start at 7:30 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

IN THE KITCHEN

Good Equipment Takes Obstacles Out of Cooking

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK (NYT)—Niccolò Paganini (1782-1840) was a legendary showoff. During the course of a concert he would, in the middle of a concerto, sonata or whatever, snap one of the strings of his violin and continue unbroken on three strings.

Such trickery is great for the box office and dazzling to behold. But I know of a score of good cooks, most of them moderately well off and with something less than Paganini's virtuosity, who thrash about higgledy-piggledy, year after year, in three-string kitchens.

It is a constant source of puzzlement. For most of them, cooking is only one of several hobbies, but whereas they will spend outrageous sums for clothes and equipment for skiing and après ski, in the kitchen they hodge along as the saying goes, on one burner.

It is said that a genuinely accomplished chef, given the proper ingredients, could produce a meal of distinction given a skillet, wood and a match. You can also make mayonnaise stirring with a wooden spoon.

But who needs such odds and obstacles? I am a sucker for creature comforts, and to my mind they include proper pots and pans, assorted shapes and sizes, wire whisks of solid make and solidly constructed saucepans. And in addition to such basics as these and nests of mixing bowls, they also include a



French food processor takes on work of a blender and more.

French food processor takes on work of a blender and more.

is a standard food press consisting of a conched metal cylinder with a stand and wooden pestle.

First and foremost is a relative newcomer to the United States, a food processor, which has become the cooking gadget I would like you to do without.

It has hundreds of uses and is the ultimate gadget for mashed or pureed potatoes, cat

is a standard food press consisting of a conched metal cylinder with a stand and wooden pestle.

It is a handsome contraption made in France, where it is aptly called Magi-Mix. It will do anything a blender can, but twice as well, and more. It has a nice capacity, and it grinds, grates and purees, it gives a marvelous texture to cream soups. It is a veritable Merlin at making moussettes of fish.

It is expensive, about \$40 in France—\$150 in the United States.

Another all but indispensable item for a well-equipped kitchen

ARTS AGENDA

Under the title "Piano *** 74,"

is a series of eight piano recitals will be given at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris, beginning May 3 with Michel Beroff and concluding June 12 with Rudolf Serkin. The others in this series are Maurizio Pollini, Nelson Freire, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Alfred Brendel, Bruno Leonardo Gelber and Alexis Weissenberg.

There is one gadget I prize which I rarely use for the express purpose for which it is made. It is a small grainer whose primary use, according to the German manufacturer, Braun, is to grind coffee for espresso or filter pots. I, on the other hand, use it for grinding herbs and spices, a trick I adopted from my friend Diana Kennedy, author of the esteemed "The Cuisines of Mexico."

She uses it for grinding dried

chilies. I use it for grinding a large range of things from pectin to cumin and bay leaves. Braun and other grinders are available everywhere in Europe, retailing in France, for example, at around 110 francs.

Another relatively new instrument that I would be loath to part with is a plastic spin-drier for salads. It is called a Rotor, and is made in Switzerland by the Stockli company. It is sold all over Europe—the price is about 10 Swiss francs.

For Salads

Remember those old-fashioned French salad baskets in which wet greens are swung around and around by hand to eliminate the rinsing water? They were O.K. provided you had a great outdoors and a strong right arm.

The spin-drier consists of two parts, a removable inner basket for the greens and an outer stationary holder. There is a ring attached to a belt which, when pulled, causes the inner basket to rotate at high speed and the water from the rinsed greens to fly out by centrifugal force into the outside holder.

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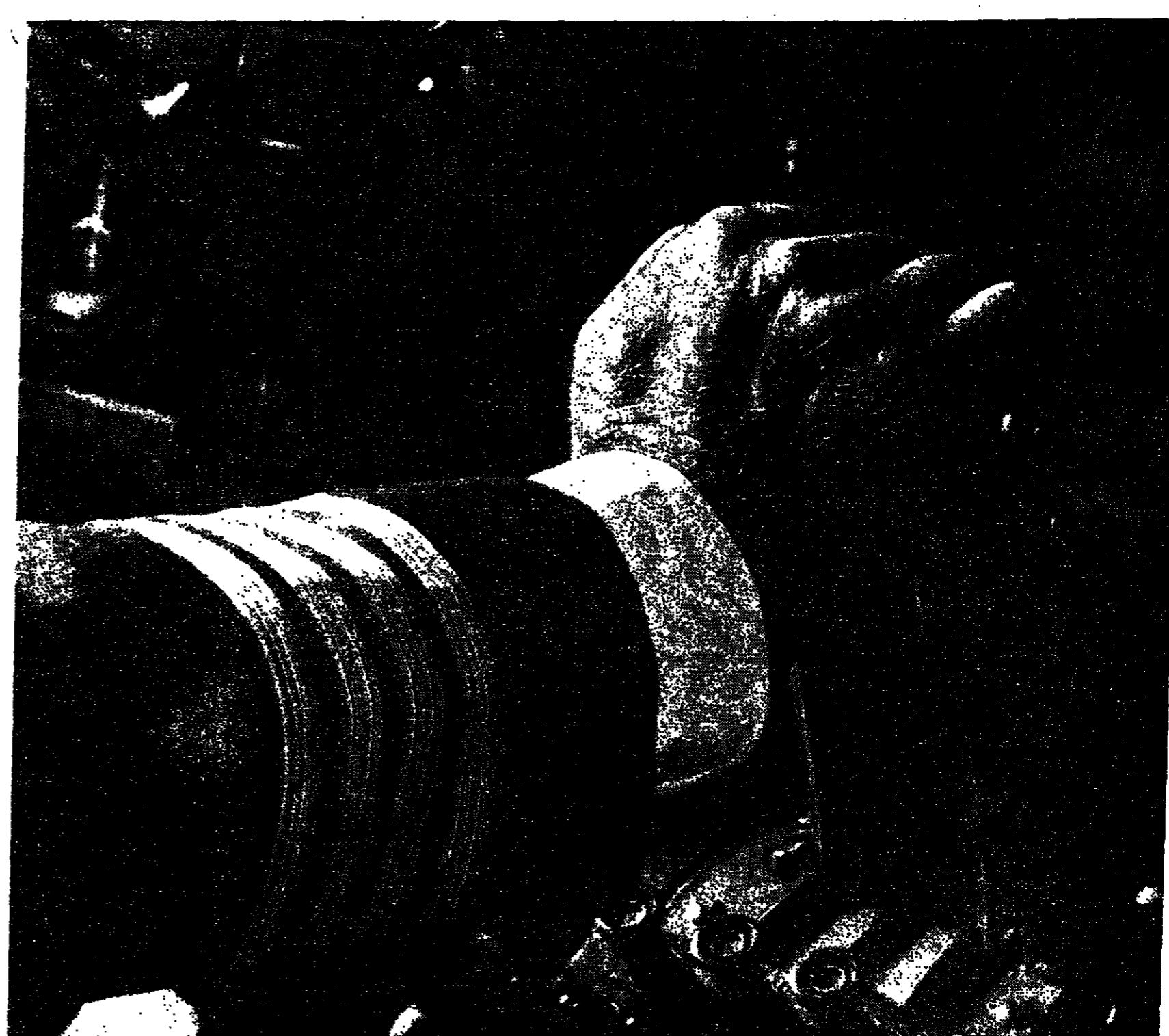
She uses it for grinding dried

James Joyce Papers Sold for \$26,200

LONDON, April 4 (UPI)—Letters, manuscripts and other materials belonging to Irish author James Joyce brought £10,920 (\$26,200) in a sale today at Christie's auction house, company officials said.

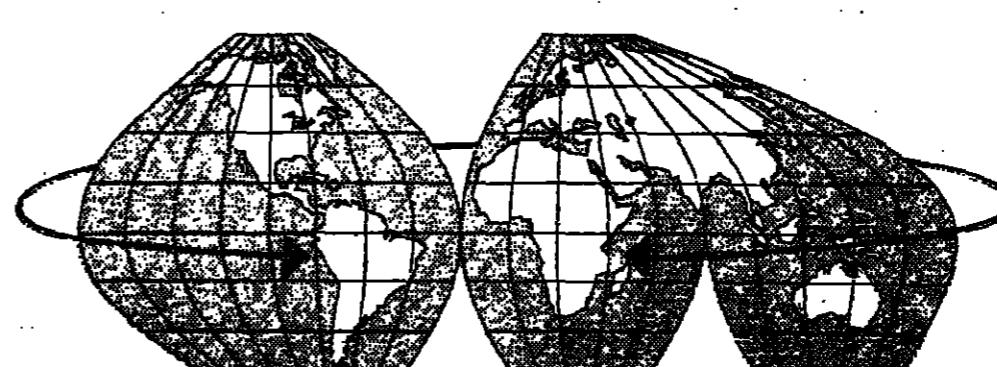
A New York dealer, the House of Books, bought virtually all the collection for £8,000 (\$12,000), they said.

The collection was sold anonymously, but once belonged to Herbert Hughes, a leading figure in the Irish artistic revival, who died in 1967.



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British airways

SEA AND SKY TOGETHER

لهم احْمِلْ

France's New Future

Charles de Gaulle was once described as "a man of the day-before-yesterday and of the day-after-tomorrow." President Georges Pompidou, the aide whom he made prime minister and privately named as his presidential successor—then disowned, unsuccessfully—was man for today.

Simple but highly literate, warm but shrewd, a moderate conservative, pragmatic in all things, he will be remembered as the man who seized the scepter when the general fell and who consolidated the Gaullist revolution. He led France toward the center at home and, until his last year, toward the unity of West Europe, opening for Britain the door to the Common Market that De Gaulle had kept closed.

The tragedy is that, like the general, he clung to power too long, after a debilitating illness had sapped his energy and patience. Political setbacks contributed to the strain. While heavy losses in last year's parliamentary election still left his coalition government with a majority, the Gaullists as such became again a minority party in the National Assembly. There has more recently been a drift to the left, particularly as the energy crisis has begun to slow growth and raise prices.

"I get more Gaullist every day," President Nixon reportedly said in greeting France's President in Iceland last May. "And me, less and less, they say in France," Mr. Pompidou replied. Like the general, whose myth was that he was above politics, Mr. Pompidou never formally joined the Gaullist party, but he dominated its activities nevertheless. He insisted from the day he became prime minister that a broad coalition with center, and center-right, parties, all favorable to a united Europe, was an essential underpinning to stability even when the Gaullists themselves held a majority in the National Assembly.

But, more recently, his chief political concerns were to preserve the cohesion of his power base, the Gaullist party, his leadership of it and his control over the succession, as his followers began to press for a resignation that would bring an early election under Gaullist management. A harder, more nationalist line toward the United States

THE NEW YORK TIMES

and his European partners put forward in acid terms by his new foreign minister, Michel Jobert, helped appease traditional Gaullists and neutralize Communist and left-Socialist critics.

The outlook now is for six weeks of uncertainty. The Gaullist party is more or less united behind former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a liberal pro-European, friendly to the United States. But the leader of the Independent Republicans, Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the Gaullists' chief ally in the coalition, has long had presidential ambitions and may split the vote in the first round of the election.

The Socialist leader, François Mitterrand, will be a formidable opponent. With support from the Communists and some of the center-left, he won 45 percent of the vote when he ran against Gen. de Gaulle in 1965. Since then, he has reorganized the Socialist party, built both organizational strength and public backing and shaped a more formal alliance with the Communists, whose electoral power he now can match or possibly exceed. A left victory cannot be ruled out. It would lead to a clash with the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly and a considerable period of political confusion, with new parliamentary elections likely at an early date.

Election of Mr. Chaban-Delmas or Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would bring another Gaullist coalition government, with substantial center support, little immediate change at home and the likelihood of more moderate policies abroad, including a more conciliatory attitude toward France's European partners and the United States, similar to President Pompidou's before his illness.

There is no center party candidate capable of challenging both the Socialist-Communist and the Gaullist coalitions at this time. Gen. de Gaulle succeeded in breaking up the center parties and polarizing the country, not into an effective two-party system, but into a Gaullist coalition and a left capable of coming to power only with Communist support. The dangers are obvious, both for France and the Atlantic Alliance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sen. Buckley's Letter

Sen. James L. Buckley of New York takes strong exception (today's Letters) to some remarks made in The Washington Post editorial (IHT, March 21) concerning his call for President Nixon's resignation. Although the offending editorial quoted freely from Mr. Buckley's text and enclosed all such material within the confines of quotation marks, the senator expresses concern that some readers may have taken an italicized sentence (without quotation marks) in which we paraphrased his argument to be a direct quotation from him. We don't know why readers would have: we didn't intend that they should; and we hope that they did not.

So we apologize to any reader who took that sentence to be a quotation from Sen. Buckley. It was, on the contrary, a characterization of his argument—and an accurate one, despite the senator's complaint. For however Sen. Buckley now chooses to describe the content of his statement, he did in fact rest his preference for a presidential resignation in large part on a view that the constitutionally prescribed process for removal of a president from office—namely, impeachment proceedings—was too risky for the nation to undergo. And, having described a prospective Senate impeachment trial variously as some kind of "Roman circus" and some kind of "melodrama" in which "the most sordid dregs dug up by the Watergate miners would inflame the passions of the domestic audience," Sen. Buckley professes himself at a loss to understand where we got the idea that he didn't have much confidence in the rectitude of his colleagues or the maturity of the public.

Sen. Buckley seems mistakenly to assume from what we said that (1) we are opposed to a presidential resignation (or even a call for one) under any circumstances and that (2) we are so opposed because we are lustful after Mr. Nixon's humiliation in an impeachment trial. He is wrong on both counts. But since we despair of effectively explaining our position to anyone who has such an abysmal view of our motives, we will go at

THE WASHINGTON POST

it another way. We will call witnesses whom Sen. Buckley respects: Sen. Barry Goldwater, Sen. Jesse Helms, Sen. Strom Thurmond and Sen. Carl Curtis, for example. These are among the people who rejected Mr. Buckley's proposal and to whom we must assume he does not impute moral and intellectual squalors of the kind he imputes to us. Sen. Helms put it this way:

"If the President is guilty, then I agree with Sen. Buckley that Mr. Nixon should resign. But if Mr. Nixon is innocent, as he claims to be, I feel it would be destructive to the long-range best interests of the country for him to yield to the rising clamor."

Sen. Goldwater had this to say:

"If any evidence of criminal acts on the part of the President is proven, I will change my position and support the Buckley proposal."

You will notice that both men hinge the possibility of a presidential resignation to the establishment of evidence that Richard Nixon has in fact done something demonstrably and seriously wrong. Surely that should be a condition of any presidential resignation of the kind we are discussing (as distinct from a resignation or stepping aside on grounds of disability as provided for in the 25th Amendment). And surely the studied absence of any such suggestion is the principal flaw of Mr. Buckley's position as he stated it on March 19. In fact the senator went out of his way to state his conviction that resignation would not be taken as evidence of any wrongdoing or even weakness on Mr. Nixon's part. And in his letter to us today he again describes his reason for thinking that Mr. Nixon should leave office as proceeding from a "crisis of confidence"—a public state of mind, if you will—and not from any act committed by Mr. Nixon. That is why the suggestion made so little sense to us. And that is why it still does.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Britain and the Common Market
Harold Wilson's minority government has presented the European Community, already overburdened with cares and woe, with another and completely new problem. For the first time an EEC member state is calling into question its fundamental agreements with the Common Market—and thus, at the same time, its own contractual rel-

ability under international law (since the membership agreements of Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland with the EEC are, constitutionally speaking, of an equally binding character as the Treaty of Rome, the basic constitution of the Common Market itself). . . . This is more than just a British problem.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

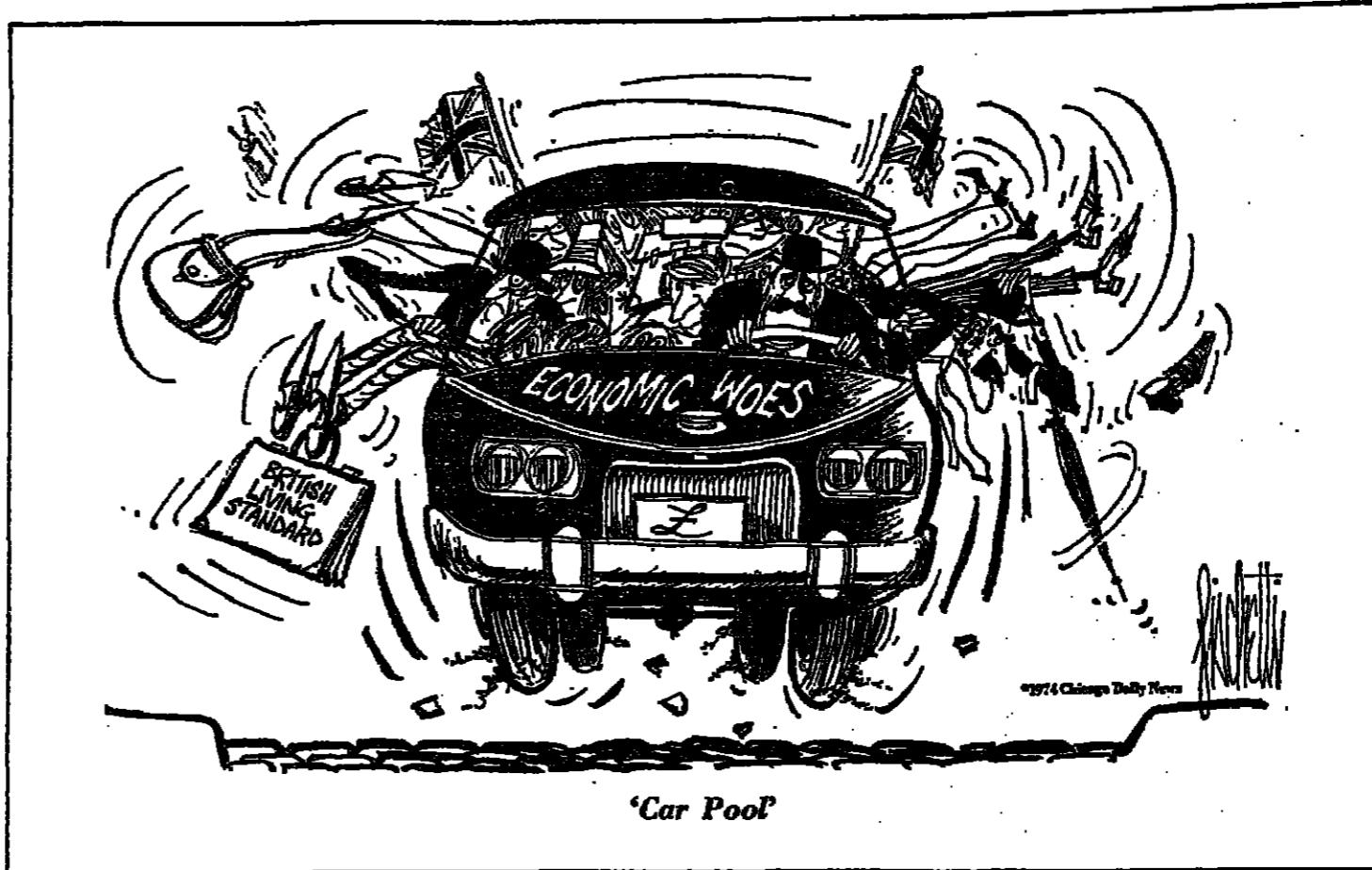
April 5, 1899

PARIS—The numerous shipping disasters which have taken place during the last few days have called attention to the absolute inefficiency of sea signals in fog. Several leading experts are of the opinion that Marconi's wireless telegraph system might be called into requisition with some effect in this special connection. In any event, something definitely must be done to lessen, if not eliminate, these tragedies.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William Howard Taft both expect to attend the Bar Association convention in London this summer together with hundreds of other American lawyers and judges. There is no doubt about Chief Justice Taft attending, however. Secretary Hughes says that political conditions at home might make it impossible for him to leave the country.



The Saga of Nixon's Back Taxes

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The sudden denouement of President Nixon's tax saga is another in a series of seemingly endless national shocks. It is not just the total amount the congressional staff found due, a staggering \$476,431 without penalties, or the \$42,787 plus interest that the President has agreed to pay on demand of the Internal Revenue Service. It is the petty, the very petty, details of the ways tax

there about the behavior of Nixon's onetime tax lawyers. After saying that it had no evidence on the President's knowledge of the doubled deed, the report observed that it was signed by an assistant counsel in the White House on April 10, 1970, the same day Nixon signed the tax returns.

A finding of negligence would have added a 5 percent penalty to the deficiencies, bringing the congressional total due with interest to \$490,078. Civil fraud would have added 50 percent to all the deficiencies (whether individually fraudulent or not) and would suspend the statute of limitations on the 1969 return to be avoided.

In deducting 25 percent of all the operating expenses of his home in San Clemente, Calif., Nixon included a portion of the cost of watering a three-hole golf course in 1969 and 1970. He took depreciation on a \$2,388 residence used at Key Biscayne. He deducted \$5,391 spent in 1969 for food, beverages, decorations and rentals at "Miss Tricia Nixon's masked ball," as the report put it. He deducted \$32,576 for what the report called "food expenses of the First Family while at Key Biscayne, San Clemente and Camp David."

The figures and the facts are the more telling because of the notably dispassionate, indeed dry, tone of the report. The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is known for its utter avoidance of partisanship, and to no one could read this extensive report without recognizing that it had held to that standard.

Cards and Flowers

The staff made a point of observing that the President could properly have taken some deductions, for example to buy Christmas cards or flowers for public gifts, if his lawyers had advanced some substantiation of those purchases. They did not.

Again, in finding that \$92,288 in improvements at the Key Biscayne and San Clemente residences were primarily for Nixon's benefit, the report emphasized that it was not making any judgment on the propriety of any of the governmental spending. It said only that the money must be regarded as income to Nixon, as must \$27,165 in government air trips provided for his family and friends.

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On the largest and most important issue—the deductions for Nixon's alleged gift of \$876,000 in personal papers to the nation—the committee staff made commendable legal and factual findings against allowing the claimed deduction. It agreed with the many outside tax lawyers and scholars who had written on the subject, on issue after issue: whether the papers were really conveyed to the National Archives before the tax deduction cutoff date of July 25, 1968, whether Nixon retained a property interest in them, whether the deed was properly signed and so on.

Just why the President's aides tried to delay the congressional report's publication is mystifying. In any event, Nixon always had to deal with the Internal Revenue Service. It had agents working closely with the Joint Committee investigation, and it would almost certainly have felt obliged to serve deficiency notices on him if he failed to pay the amounts indicated—or most of them—voluntarily.

Many more questions must be asked with regard to Mr. Sadat's reply—it is to be hoped that the strategists are asking them.

PETER LUKE

Malaga, Spain

Sadat Interview

Arwan Sadat, in his interview with Armand de Borchgrave, does indeed give the impression of deep wisdom, if read by someone without the slightest knowledge of previous and current events in the Middle East. It is clear quite well, I would have been interested to know in which direction the prince had been kicked. If it had been in a northerly direction the prince would have landed in the playing fields of Eton.

YET PETER LUKE

Malaga, Spain

convey the substance of anything I have said concerning the desirability of resignation on the part of the President. They are, instead, your words and your thoughts; and to speak charitably, I question the professionalism of their having been imputed to me.

You further state that I do not have "much faith" in either the rectitude of [my] colleagues or the maturity of the people in the age of electronics." As proof of this you quote a passage from my statement in which I (correctly) describe the impact here and abroad of a protracted, televised impeachment trial. How these observations can be translated into a lack of faith in the rectitude of my colleagues or the maturity of the American people, you never bother to make clear.

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Consider the events during the war, what connection is there between the facts and Mr. Sadat's words? Regarding the Suez Canal, a long time before the October war a proposal was made by Israel to pull back a certain distance east of the canal, demilitarize the area and so enable Egypt to reopen the canal. This proposal was rejected by Egypt from which President Nixon cannot recover irrespective of any ultimate finding as to guilt or innocence. I stated that Watergate had resulted in a "loss of faith on the part of the public that has eroded his credibility and moral authority; a loss that, in my judgment, is beyond repair." I therefore recommended resignation as the one course of action that would bring the crisis to an end, restore a fully functioning presidency, and salvage some hope of implementing the mandate of the 1972 election.

The Washington Post notwithstanding, a presidential resignation subverts neither the Constitution nor due process. It ought not to be necessary to remind the editors that resignation is specifically contemplated by Article II and the 25th Amendment, and that upon leaving office, a President becomes fully subject to normal judicial process.

Under the circumstances, I can only wonder whether The Washington Post's extraordinary reaction to the suggestion of resignation reflects a fear that it will be cheated of the spectacle of the President's public humiliation; that not satisfied with its well-deserved Pulitzer prizes, The Post is now insisting on a presidential scalp.

JAMES L. BUCKLEY,
U.S. Senate
Washington

concerning the energy use for automobiles (in urban travel). Dye's study ignores my explicit thesis; namely, that the "Watergate affair" has evolved into a crisis of confidence from which President Nixon cannot recover irrespective of any ultimate finding as to guilt or innocence. I stated that Watergate had resulted in a "loss of faith on the part of the public that has eroded his credibility and moral authority; a loss that, in my judgment, is beyond repair." I therefore recommended resignation as the one course of action that would bring the crisis to an end, restore a fully functioning presidency, and salvage some hope of implementing the mandate of the 1972 election.

In fact, the report states at the outset of both its prefatory "Energy Use for Bicycling" and its conclusion "Energy Use for Bicycling . . . is a 50 percent reduction from the energy use for automobiles (in urban travel)." Dye's choice of bicycling as a prime target for his burgeoning cost-benefit analysis—a \$20,000 bourgeoisie—while it aptly describes his own capacity for wit, completely misrepresents the bicycle's potential as a vital urban transport mode.

RICHARD ARMSBY
MONTAGU JR.
Paris

apparently never put any questions about the papers to the General Services Administration, which supposedly received the gift, or to the appraiser who valued it.

When that extraordinarily brisk and easy audit of the Nixon returns was completed, the official in charge wrote the President: "I want to compliment you on the care shown in the preparation of your return." That man, William D. Waters, has since been promoted to head the Philadelphia regional office. If public confidence in the tax system is not to be seriously damaged by the Nixon scandal, the IRS will have to do some candid examination of itself.

strikes me as being quite merciful.

McDowell, revealingly, says nothing of the hundreds of thousands of Russian prisoners who refused to join Vlasov's "liberation" army at the almost certain cost of their own lives. Nor does he seem to recognize that the Vlasov army was responsible for an unknown number of American, British, French and other civilian casualties.

ELLIOT H. WILSON.
Malaga, Spain

Don Cook (Letters, April 1) commenting on the review of the book "Operation Keelhaul" (IHT, March 28) asks whether the American and British leaders could have condemned their own citizens, "liberated" by the Russians, to being kept Soviet prisoners or who was to blame.

TODAY the most efficient way for a Republican candidate to emphasize the distance between himself and Mr. Nixon is by asking Richardson to drop in and give a speech. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that Republican convention delegates in 1976 will fall like wheat before the sickle of his charm.

Away from a formal public forum, he can charm the birds out of the trees. But as a public speaker he is a great riot control weapon. If Watts ever erupts again, Richardson should be sent in to give a speech. He can turn a passionate crowd into a lagoon of tranquility with incredible swiftness.

His "problem" is partly that he is a man of maddening moderation. Audiences turn out hoping he will throw red meat at their feet, castigating Mr. Nixon. But he starts making distinctions, for Pete's sake, such as between legitimate and illegitimate national security concerns. Who does he think he is, anyway?

Aristotle?

No, he is the most philosophically inclined politician on the horizon and that, too, is a problem.

His principal interest, the concept around which he organizes most of his policy thinking, is the restoration of a sense of community in America. This is a classic interest of intellectuals of the left and right and center, in industrialized societies. But politicians of all persuasions have failed to devise concrete policies that excite people about the promise of community. Mr. Richardson will fail, too.

His potential strength is not as a philosopher but as a spiritual descendant of the 19th-century Mugwumps, the personification of—if you will pardon the expression—unimpeachable rectitude. If he runs as a Republican Mugwump, his supporters can dust off the slogan used by Grover Cleveland's supporters: "We love him, for the enemies he has made."

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Editor

Murray M. Weiss

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1974

Page 7

In Washington, Uncertainty...

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The White House is preparing to reshuffle its economic policy team as a result of the impending departure of Treasury Secretary George Shultz, unchallenged overlord of all economic matters.

And this, insiders believe, is likely to lead to a dispersal of policymaking power. Internal struggles for influence and new uncertainty in economic decision making.

The major move in the organization is practically certain: Energy czar William Simon, who also is No. 2 man at the Treasury, will be named Treasury Secretary within the next few days.

But the former Wall Street bond trader is not expected to inherit the additional title of assistant to the President that gave Mr. Shultz sweeping authority over domestic and international economic affairs. Hence the prospect of conflict and uncertainty.

Coming at a time when Mr. Nixon is expected to be preoccupied with the threat of impeachment, the changing of the economic guard in Washington will raise questions in the minds of investors, businessmen and consumers as to who is minding the store.

Some officials privately admit worry that this new "uncertainty, coming atop the multiple uncertainties in the economic outlook, could prove unsettling to the stock market, consumer confidence and economic relations with allies.

The impact is unpredictable, but some authorities fear that the lack of a firm hand on the economic tiller could make administration policy decisions more vulnerable to political considerations.

Insiders fear that this especially would be the case if a continuing rise in unemployment spurs demands to "do something" to pump up the economy—such as cutting taxes or boosting federal spending. They think the administration's steady-as-she-goes

stance will be harder to maintain without Mr. Shultz.

Some officials are already speaking openly of a coming power struggle over Mr. Shultz's authority. "There will be a kind of shuffling around and a grabbing for authority and influence," predicts White House economist Herbert Stein, who probably will not stay as head of the President's Council of Economic Ad-

visers long after Mr. Shultz departs sometime in May.

The President, Mr. Stein figures, "for a while at least will have to rely on a kind of committee structure" for economic advice.

Within such a committee structure, insiders foresee these contending forces: The ambitions of Mr. Simon to retain most of his predecessor's power plus authority over energy policy; the rising influence of Budget Director Roy Ash, who aims to play a bigger role in economic policy in the post-Shultz era; the possible movement of John Dunlop to a new power base if his Cost of Living Council fades or folds with the looming demise of wage-price controls; the increasing attention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to international economic policy; and the probably enhanced influence of Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns after Mr. Shultz leaves.

Administration officials figure it will take weeks, if not months, to sort out new lines of authority and establish working relationships.

Despite the reshuffle, it is considered extremely unlikely that any major switch in the administration's economic policy will result soon. Though they may be vying for position, the contending

William Simon
... trying to hold power.George Shultz
Outgoing economic czar.

... In Brussels, Disarray and Paralysis

By Robert Prinsky

LUXEMBOURG, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The political vacuum in France created by the death of President Georges Pompidou, combined with Britain's demands for basic changes in Common Market rules, almost guarantees that the nine-nation EEC will be unable to take any important decisions for at least a couple of months.

Practically everywhere in Europe today there is indecision and troubled governments.

In recent times, it has become

increasingly clear that the EEC is suffering from political paralysis. Plans for closer economic and monetary union fizzled. A proposed regional-aid fund languished. Attempts to build a European oil policy stalled.

So what is happening? The Common Market commission wrangles over trivialities instead of key issues. It is publishing a carefully drafted proposal of minimum standards for controlling the bugs that get into florists' carnations, for example, while not so long ago it came out with a plan for the free move-

ment of bulls among member states so that European union may be extended to cows.

The individual countries are in the same state of suspended animation. In France, because of the upcoming election, observers agree, Frenchmen will be far too concerned about internal politics to do much about the outside world.

This means that France's ideas on Europe and relations with America, considered by some to be both anti-European and anti-American, will go onto the back burner for an indefinite period. But observers do not expect them to change much, whoever wins the election. Eighty percent of the electorate approves France's European policy," says a Frenchman who works for the commission.

British officials are not entirely pleased that France is creating a breaking spell from European politics. "It gives us a respite," says a senior official involved in working out precisely what EEC rules his country wants changed.

West Germany is not facing any national elections, but Chancellor Willy Brandt nevertheless appears demoralized, German observers say. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats, who govern with the help of the small Free Democratic party, have been hit badly in recent state elections. Polls find the Free Democrats' leader, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, more popular than Mr. Brandt.

Governments in the smaller Common Market countries are not breathing too easily either. Most are multiparty coalitions that can and do break up over key policy differences. Even little Luxembourg's future is unclear, with national elections due May 26.

The increasing uncertainty makes life particularly difficult for outsiders like the United States that are trying to deal with the amorphous entity called the Common Market. "The problem is that Europe can't deliver a European," an American diplomat says.

U.S. Car Sales Decline 27 Percent in Quarter

DETROIT, April 4 (AP).—Automobile sales in the United States during the first quarter of 1974 were down 27.4 percent while sales in March dropped 30 percent, the four domestic automakers said yesterday.

Import sales for the quarter were down 21.3 percent from last year, with March sales off 24.4 percent. Nevertheless, the import share of the U.S. car market increased for both the quarter and the month because domestic sales fared even worse.

Imports—including those manufactured overseas by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—accounted for 17.3 percent of the market for the quarter, up 2.4 percent from January-March 1973. Their share of the market in March rose 1 percent to 16.6 percent.

Japan's rotary-engine Mazda suffered the worst decline of all the imports, with sales off 66 percent for March and 30 percent for the quarter.

Big Three imports—Buick's Opel, Mercury's Capri and Pantera and Dodge's Colt—fell 50 percent for March and were down 30 percent for the first three months.

Volkswagen, the best-selling import in the United States, showed a 33.5 percent sales decline in March and was off 28.6 percent for the quarter.

Iran-Ashland Link Postponed

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The signing of a contract on a proposed partnership venture between Iran and Ashland Oil has been postponed indefinitely, informed sources said today.

Under the initial arrangement proposed last summer, Iran's state-owned oil company, National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC), was to have obtained a 50 percent interest in Ashland's New York State refining and marketing operations. In return, Iran would have assured Ashland of long-term supplies of crude oil.

A contract was to have been signed in December, but that has been postponed pending "further study" by Iran.

An Ashland spokesman said discussions are continuing with Iran and "the deal has obviously not been called off."

He said discussions had been held "in the last few days" but the present U.S. crude oil import and allocation programs had caused a slowdown.

Anti-Trust Worries

Anti-trust implications were one reason for Iran's second thoughts about the proposed joint venture, the sources said.

Another reason, perhaps more important, is that the Shah of Iran has now ordered that the first priority for NIOC is to enter into joint ventures to build refineries within Iran.

Under the preliminary agreement between Iran and Ashland last summer, Iran initially would have supplied Ashland with 60,000 barrels a day of crude oil.

That amount would have increased to 100,000 barrels a day by 1975. The supplies would have been guaranteed to Ashland for a period of 20 years.

In return, Iran would have received a 50 percent interest in Ashland's refinery and petrochemical plant at Buffalo, N.Y. and about 180 Ashland service stations and related transportation and marketing facilities in the state of New York.

The arrangement would have been the first effort of a major Mideast oil producing country to use its vast oil reserves to gain a "downstream" stake in petroleum refining and marketing in the United States.

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Curb Called Impossible

TOKYO, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Sales Co. said today it would be impossible for Japanese auto makers to voluntarily restrict exports of cars to the United States because such measures would run counter to United States anti-trust laws.

The company said that although its exports to the United States in January and February were 32 percent higher than in the year-earlier period, the increase was attributable to special factors.

Exports in the January-February 1973 period were unusually

low because of currency uncertainties: inventory levels in the Unit. I. States declined during 1973 because of a boom in sales in Japan's domestic market, and exports were being rushed in the early months of 1974 because a Japanese seamen's strike is expected in April. Toyota said.

It also said the plight of the U.S. car industry has nothing to do with the increase or decrease of imports.

The association said that although shipments of Japanese cars to the United States increased sharply during March, these were to replenish dealers' stocks, which declined sharply last year.

Sales Show Decline

Actual sales of Japanese cars in the United States showed a decline during March, the association added.

It said cars are by nature not suitable for voluntary controls, because so many different models are involved.

Mr. Rebban warned on Tuesday that the UAW will seek U.S. government-imposed quotas, or higher tariffs, if a voluntary agreement on quota restrictions is not reached with Japanese and European auto producers.

He acknowledged the current flight of the American car industry was not linked with imports, but said small and compact foreign models could permanently capture up to 30 percent of the U.S. market.

He called for voluntary restrictions until Sept. 30, 1975, to allow U.S. producers time to convert their plants to small-car production and thus enable them to compete on equal terms with foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Rebban also admitted that the management of U.S. car firms is against import restrictions, apparently because they want to import cars manufactured by their own overseas subsidiaries.

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INTERNATIONAL

Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1974

Page 7

Wholesale Prices Up 1.3% in U.S.

Increase Equals 15.6% Over Year

cessed foods and feeds, the Labor Department reported today.

The department said its wholesale price index for March rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.3 percent from February, equal to a 15.5 percent annual rate of increase. The gain in March slightly exceeded the adjusted 1.2 percent advance in February, which was equal to a 14.4 percent annual rate.

Though substantial, the March increase fell short of the hefty surges in the wholesale price index in the three months prior to it.

A sharp and widespread increase in prices of industrial commodities in March more than offset a substantial decline in prices of farm products and

commodities recorded in February.

Higher prices for fuels accounted for about one-fourth of the overall industrial increase, the department said.

The industrial commodities index last month spurred by an adjusted 2.9 percent, the largest increase on a seasonally-adjusted basis, fuels and related products were up 4.8 percent in March, following a 3 percent advance in February.

The index for farm products and processed foods and feeds accounted for more than half the surge in industrial prices last month, but increases in a broad range of other basic goods also contributed to the increase.

Price increases for metals accounted for more than one quarter of the overall rise in industrial prices last month. Steel mill products rose 5.5 percent and iron and steel scrap surged 14.7 per-

cent during the month, the department said. It also cited substantial and widespread increases for nonferrous metals, including a 20.5 percent spurt in nonferrous scrap quotations.

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cent during the month, the department said. It also cited substantial and widespread increases for nonferrous metals, including a 20.5 percent spurt in nonferrous scrap quotations.

Higher interest rates and worsening inflation stacked up as the major problems for Wall Street.

But rather than sell aggressively, analysts observed, many investors appeared content to stay on the sidelines until there was some indication the market had bottomed.

Dampening sentiment in the morning was a government report of a 1.3 percent rise in the March wholesale price index.

Popular market indexes were virtually unchanged from yesterday, but more than 100 issues declined.

The Dow Jones industrial index gained 0.88 points to 858.89 after having been down most of the day. It shot up more than four points in the first half hour of trading then fell back. It began to recover again in the last hour of activity.

Volume totaled 11.65 million shares compared with 11.5 million shares recorded yesterday.

Brokers said the morning spurt was a follow up to the technical rally yesterday which pushed the Dow index up 11.42 points.

American Motors, a volume leader, rose 3/8 to 9 5/8. General Motors said it is going to repurchase the tooling for a V-6 engine from American Motors Corp. and put the engine in 1975-model Buick cars. GM says the engine has been redesigned and will be slightly larger and include a catalytic converter to meet 1975 pollution standards. All the auto companies are now short of six-cylinder engines due to the increased demand for smaller cars.

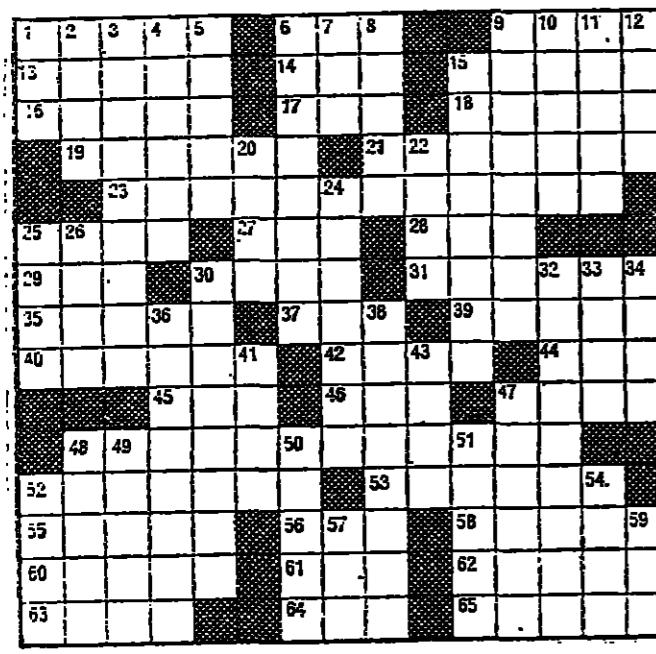
CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- Old Harry
- Chew the rag
- Horse-trade
- Muse
- Ending for pay and cup
- Reduce, as prices
- Resilient strength
- Mat. day
- Tennis champ
- Maximally
- Short necklaces
- Flower delivers
- Machete's cousin
- Tea-taste
- Ward V.I.P.'s
- Onassis
- Over, in Metz
- Nete cell
- Face of a cut gem
- Chicken
- Affordable
- The seven — man
- Scads
- Banking abbr.
- 55 Nine — non

DOWN

- His, in France
- Cause frustrating torment
- Musical direction
- Never
- Using the elbow
- Neighbor of Fla.
- Surveillance
- Rattles
- Outer Prefix
- Parts of a bankroll
- "William Tell" overture feature
- Like a pigtail
- Bizarre
- Pantheon member
- Subway fare
- Different
- Fireman's tool
- Native of Adak
- Thing here
- Fishing item
- City on the Swan
- Flicker
- Says with assurance
- Staff; Abbr.
- Stupidity
- Band member
- Pitchman
- Rum cake
- Neighborhood of Ida.
- Seafood
- Drought V.I.P.
- River of France
- Butterfly catchers
- Titles of courtesy
- Asked
- Movie technique
- Belgian figure
- A.L. ballplayer
- Actuality
- Kipling's elephant
- Poe or Guest
- Available
- Fielder's error
- Grammatical abbr.
- Chemical prefix
- Utmost



WEATHER

| | C | F | P |
|---------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARVE | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 17 | 21 | Cloudy |
| ANNAFRICA | 11 | 21 | Cloudy |
| ATLANTIS | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| BELFAST | 14 | 21 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | 13 | 21 | Fair |
| BERLIN | 14 | 21 | Fair |
| BUDAPEST | 14 | 21 | Fair |
| CAIRO | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 16 | 21 | Cloudy |
| COLOGNE | 14 | 21 | Fair |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 17 | 21 | Foggy |
| DUBLIN | 16 | 21 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 5 | 21 | Fog |
| EDINBURGH | 14 | 21 | Fog |
| EVIAN | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 9 | 21 | Fair |
| ISTANBUL | 14 | 21 | Fog |
| JAPAN | 14 | 21 | Fog |
| LISBON | 14 | 21 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 14 | 21 | Fog |
| LOS ANGELES | 20 | 21 | Fog |

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

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April 4, 1974
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(a) Alexander Fund... \$14.50
(a) American Fund... \$21.11
(a) Asimco Banque S.A.:

— (a) Olbricht... SF80.30
(a) Apollo Fund... \$21.21
(a) Asimco Fund... \$20.24
(a) Asimco Corp... DA111.20
(a) Asimco Fund S.A.:

— (a) Asimco Fund... SF80.30
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:

— (a) Fund of Australia... AU2.24
— (a) Fund of Australia... AU2.21
— (a) Fund of Australia... AU2.23

BAER, Julius & Co.:

— (a) Baer... SF12.50
(a) Baer... SF12.50
(a) Baer... SF12.50

BROWN, D. & CO.:

— (a) Brown, D. & Co. Fund... \$14.22
(a) Brown, D. & Co. Fund... \$14.22

CA. GAS & ENERGY FUND... Can \$14.50
(a) Can. Secur. Growth Fund... Can \$15.33

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

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Observer

The Media and Nixon

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A powerful case exists against American television and press, but Richard Nixon and his men are not forever getting it wrong. It is not that the media are hostile to presidents, and to Nixon more than most, but that they are such subject tools so eager to be presidential use that they have distorted all our perceptions of what news is and what government is about.

Some years ago I was assigned to the White House for the Baltimore Sun and as lean, untempered rookie went with President Eisenhower to vacation in the Western air. Vacationing was a big part of White House coverage in those days, and Eisenhower did it thoroughly. For five and six weeks at a time he did absolutely nothing that was remotely definable as news.

Each day, however, my more professional colleagues would unsheathe their typewriters, pound away for an hour or two and wire home stories. It was not a little disconcerting to a new boy when, after four or five days without having sent a word, I found the veterans joking about how long I could go on reporting nothing from the Rockies and stay on the payroll.

The President, I quickly learned, is always news, whether he is involved in any news or not. So we all pouted out rooms of material daily. The President had eaten beef bacon and skim milk at breakfast, we told America. He had got up at 6:30 and fish-ed.

It was worse than nonsense, of course, because it created a totally deceptive impression and, by keeping the President constantly in the "news" for this drive was published and broadcast extensively throughout the country—it distorted the public's perception of government, leaving the notion that the President, like the planet Jupiter, is a force constantly in motion.

Nothing has changed signif-



cantly since then in the appetite of both press and television for presidential "news." On any given evening the top news items on the network shows will concern the President. On a typical day The New York Times front page will display two or three stories from the White House. President Nixon has declared, or rejected, or challenged, or stated or flown, or worked on, or met with, or released, or issued, or signed, or smiled, or looked tense.

And how often is it news? Very rarely.

Such was President Nixon's recent flurry of television appearances in news conferences around the country. In the typical presidential news conference no news occurs. Is it staged because cameras are available and editors have space at hand from which they are always willing to clear real, but dull, news about the nuts, bolts and boring percentage points of real government for sure-fire hokum about the President.

Typically, the stories produced by these pseudo-events deal heavily in how he looked, whether the audience was friendly and how well he performed under pressure. They are in the main exercises in the aggrandizement of piffing fatuity.

Presidents since Eisenhower or have probably been spoiled by media complaisance and laziness. It is easy to report presidents, and it is hard and dull to report Congress, courts, city halls and zoning commissions. And so the media have conditioned us all to think of government, when we think of it at all, in easily simplified presidential terms.

The ease with which Nixon has exploited these lazy old media habits with his recent series of pseudo-events must make a logical mind wonder why he chose to wage that self-destructive war upon them? When they are so deferential, so willing to be of service in the glorification of his office, where is the gain in the niggling quarrel with a handful of reporters? Small voices in the storm, who occasionally have tried interposing themselves between him and the picture of glory their papers and networks were painting of his office?

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Urban Critic Mumford Sees New Dark Age

By Jeffrey D. Alderman and Josh Fitzhugh

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—More than half a century of reflection has convinced Lewis Mumford that the world has entered a new Dark Age.

Mumford is a leader in both urban planning and ecology. He has written more than 30 books and essays that have made him a force—if controversial—in American letters.

The energy crisis has given Mumford new grit for his mill. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he is a visiting lecturer, Mumford said that if man is to survive he must develop a new reliance on solar energy, green plants and manual work.

"I think the Dark Age is already here, only we don't know it," the 78-year-old Mumford said. He said that economists who doubt that we are heading for a depression "are talking through their hats."

A college professor without a college degree, he has been criticized for expounding on technical areas for which he lacks academic credentials. In reply he says that he's "survived" and claims there's a need for thinkers like himself who put others' ideas together.

A native of New York City who now "reluctantly" goes back, Mumford has written such books as the "Culture of Cities," "The Human Prospect," "The Pentagon of Power," and "The Myth of the Machine." His "City in History" won the National Book Award in 1962. In 1972, Mumford was awarded the National Medal for Literature. His first book, "The Story of Utopias," appeared in 1923.

Here are some of his answers during an interview:

Q: What about this energy crisis?

A: People who think it's a minor thing and should soon be over are living in a dreamland, really. The crisis is bound to get worse if we don't change our habits of life, because we're consuming too much energy. Not merely are we consuming too much energy, we're consuming our capital. We're living on the capital accumulations of a carboniferous age when our coal deposits, our fossil fuels were first produced. There's nothing left when they're gone. We have to understand this fundamental fact: that no economy can live on its capital.

Q: Will people now begin to change the way they live just because, say, 30 years from now some experts say we may run out?

A: It will probably be a shorter term than 30 years from now. It will affect everything. It's already affecting people's habits. And who knows whether the whole system may not go kaput in 30 years.

Q: Can you give any example of how people have already changed their habits because of the energy crisis?

A: Yes, they're beginning to. For example, there are now 80 million bicycle riders in the United States. The bicycle is an old invention, but it's only recently that it has taken on mass scale. Our whole mode of life has been disrupted by the car. Nobody travels fast in a car in a city.

Q: What effect is the crisis going to have on the cities?

A: First of all, I don't think anything is going to come easily. The changeover that is necessary in our mode of life will take as long as it did to begin the present mode of life. It's taken four centuries. I don't expect the changeover will go much faster, but there may be great breakdowns, great losses in the meanwhile.

As a matter of fact, people already notice it by the fact that they are leaving the cities in such numbers. People are moving out of the city to where they can do certain things by themselves. My neighbors—I live 100 miles north of New York—have begun to plant gardens. For the past 20 years they spent their time manuring lawns, sometimes spending a whole day

on a kiddie car, with a power mowing machine. Now they are getting into planting their own vegetables.

I think the small community is going to come back into its own. We know, by plenty of evidence, which has piled up over a long period, that people enjoy living in small towns more than they enjoy living in big cities.

It will affect the suburbs; the commuter will come back to the cities. I think while this applies to the suburbs, it doesn't apply to the country town. Our life (in the country) has been made inconvenient. There wasn't enough gas for a time. But everybody suspected that this was a put-up job—that there was plenty of gas available.

Q: Are you convinced that the gas shortage was a put-up job?

A: I have no doubt about that. Look at their (oil companies') behavior. Absolutely irresponsible. No sense of public obligation at all. A big conglomerate is unassimilable. Nobody is really in authority. The system is in authority.

Q: Do you think giant corporations should be moral entities?

A: It has moral responsibilities which we have to impose on the corporations and see that they accept them.

Q: Then it's the government's responsibility?

A: Yes, provided it's a moral government. That's one of those questions that you have to keep pushing back. Our government is not a moral government and is irresponsible and has allowed the economy to go to pieces.

Q: Then it's not surprising that oil companies did what they did?

A: No, everybody was doing it. The system is what produces these results because the only values that count are power and profit. We are now in a very dangerous situation for a reason that very few people suspect. Until the beginning of this century, almost until 1940, four-fifths of the population of the world lived in villages or country towns on about the same level as the medieval village. Now only 15 percent of the population is necessary to produce our entire agricultural output. We have industrial farming. Industrial farming will cease to operate as soon as it becomes unprofitable. What are we going to do when the cutback begins on agricultural consumption? It's already happening in every family. People can't afford to buy the food that is being raised at the inflated prices being offered.

This is going to get worse, not better. It will get worse until we have more local food production. That brings me to the second solution. The first solution to the energy problem is to use solar energy on a vast scale, by plant growth. The second is to grow food wherever it's possible to grow food, not just where it's most profitable.

Q: So the answer to high-priced food is to grow it yourself?

A: Now, then there's the third answer, you see: manual work. Doing more of the work that's done by machine by human beings. Instead of taking a car everywhere, we'll walk or ride a bicycle. This doesn't mean to say that we abandon machines. We abandon our dependence on machines.

Q: What should the government be doing about the energy crisis?

A: It can begin by saving where it has a wonderful opportunity to save. We're spending money on the wrong things. Enormous amounts of money on armaments. Enormous amounts on expanding of so-called scientific research. We are trying to find out if there is any life on Mars. We're spending enormous sums of money when people are dying from various causes and are living disordered lives. We live in a population that is becoming increasingly psychotic, violent, dangerous to their fellow men. These are our real problems, and we're trying to find out whether we can find a few germs on Mars.

PEOPLE: Former U.S. Pilot Makes Amends in Italy

A former U.S. military aviator who regrets the damage he caused during bombing missions in World War II is paying thousands of dollars to have a painting removed for a church in Alfonso, Italy. But the pilot ordered painter Amadeo Margott to keep his identity a secret.

"I don't want to be taken as one who is looking for publicity," Margott, 73, quoted the ex-pilot as saying. Margott said that the man said he was a businessman who often commutes between his hometown in Michigan and his European office in Paris. The painter gave his initials as LF.

The painting, being done on wood, is a copy of the original fresco "Baptism of Jesus" also done by Margott in the parish church of Alfonso, an agricultural town between Venice and Bologna. The town was heavily damaged by U.S. bombing in World War II and then razed by Nazi mines as German troops retreated northward.

The newly founded Brazilian Academy of Honor has voted to award U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger its first Order of the Laughing Hyena medal. The academy praised Kissinger for his ability to "keep his sense of humor in spite of formidable problems and apparently insurmountable obstacles."

Ringo Starr told a British Broadcasting Corp. disc jockey Thursday, in a taped interview, that the Beatles would never get together again. Brian Matthew said that Starr wanted to quash any suggestion that the top pop group of the 19